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Onesd by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve—Mrs. E. J. Phillips. No.
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For sals by Dr. S. S. Sylvin, No. 77 Canal-st., pear Church st.,
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New Work Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1857.

London Agency.

Mesers Sameson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, are subtorized to receive subscriptions to The Trinvan. Subscribers Benewing.

Our receipts for mail subscriptions for the week ending December 12 are as follows:

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day, or early to morrow. Price \$1 a line each insertion.

The Star of the West, which arrived yesterday from Aspinwall brings the California mails of Nov. 20, and \$2,280,000 in gold. The news from Californis presents no features of startling interest. The principal items relate to the business affairs of Sen Francisco, and the damage caused by heavy rains in the interior. Our advices by the same arrival announce that Oregon has adopted the Constitution and demands admission to the Union as an Anti-Slavery State. We have also later intelligence from Utah, the South Pacific, the Whaling Fleet, and the River Amoor, beside the tidings from Nicaragua, which is commented on elsewhere in our columns. In Peru snarchy reigned The members of the National Convention had been driven from their seats at the point of the bayonet, and the military and Council of Ministers were disputing the possession of power. In Chili the Government and one Bigler, who represents the United States in those parts, had had some words relative to the seizure of an American vessel, by mistake, for supposed infraction of the revenue laws. The Government was willing to pay damages, but Mr. Bigler demanded an apology.

From MINNESOTA we learn, by way of Wash angten, that "Messrs. Shields and Steele" are to represent the new State in the United States Senate. "Shields" is, of course, Gen. Shields, whose chances for an election have long been thought geed. "Steele" we presume to be Mr. Franklin Steele, somewhat notorious as the nominal purchaser of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Mr. Steele is better known as a speculator than as a politician. The distinction between the two has become, of late years, however, so shadowy that the shange in business is not very great.

From KANSAS the telegraph brings advices to the 8th inst. The new Territorial Legislature assembled at Lecompton on that day, and was organized by the choice of Free-State officers in sither House. Acting Gov. STANTON transmitted a Microsgo recommending that a Constitutional elec-Rion be held under the authority of the Legisla-Luce, on the same day and at the same places pre scribed by the bogus Convention and Regent Calhour-of course, under different offiers from Calhoun's, and with a larger liberty in voting. He further suggests the passage of an act making the fabrication of bogus election returns a felony.

The St. Louis Republican has advices reporting great excitement in the Territory, and adding that Jim Lane is encamped near Lecompton at the head of 300 or 400 armed Free State men, and threatens to drive Calhoun and his fellow-conspirators put of Kansas. They add, however, that no vio-Lence has yet been committed. We trust there will be no urgent need of any hereafter.

We are at length in receipt of advices direct from Utah tending to throw a certain degree of light upon the ideas and plans of the Mormons. The Mormon account of the mission of Captain Van Viiot, as given in the Salt Lake paper, does not differ very materially from the a'ready pubfished accounts of that officer himself. Another important document is a declaration signed by the members of the Mormon Legislature. It amounts to a claim that all the Territorial officers shall be appointed from among the resident inhabitants. There would be a greater degree of plausibility in 1bis claim if only Mormons had occasion to visit L'tab. But lying as it does on the high road to California-a road which many persons not Mormons have occasion to travel-it is evident that these Gentile strangers and travelers have a claim to be considered in the appointment of the Territorist efficers-quite as strong, to say the least, as the Mormon residents in that Territory. At the same time, there can be little doubt that the camplaints of the Mermons of the bad character of many of the Gentiles appointed to Territorial of fices there are but too well founded.

that he rolles greatly upon faith as a mesos of preventing the troops from entering the valley. His own faith is decidedly extensive. He sets down fifty thousand as the number of troops which would be needed to operate successfully. What precisely he proposes to do in the way of military resistance does not appear; but he is very distinct upon the point of net yielding up the valley to invaders without first laying completely it waste.

By the arrival of the Europa, yesterday morning, we have three days' later news from Europe.

The Adriatic appears to have made a very suc cessful trip. She passed the Europa on the 1st instant, her seventh day out from this port, in lat. 51º 24", lon. 20º 25". It was supposed that she

would make the passage in less than ten days. But few failures are reported in London. The Northumberland and Durham District Bank stopped payment on the 25th ult., with liabilities exceeding seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. The Bank was connected with a large number of collieries, iron works, and other concerns, many of which, it was feared, would be compelled to stop. The issues of the Bank of England have returned to a point within the limits authorized by its charter. There have been several large failures in Hamburg. The Council of that city have determined to create Exchequer bills to the amount of fifteen millions marcs banco, to be leat on the security of State bonds.

It is stated that the coming Parliament will totally abolish the East India Company's Government, and will bring that unbappy country immediately under the control of the British Government. The French Government, it is thought, will abandon, for a time at least, importing slaves from Africa into its colonies, under the name of free immigrants, and it is to be hoped that a renewal of the pefarious traffic will not be permitted. A new conspiracy against the Emperor has been discovered in Paris. The French Minister in Mexico has requested that some ships of war be sent to the Gulf for the protection of French subjects. The proposal of France to refer the question of Holstein to the Paris Conference was not favorably received by the Germanic powers. The new Belgian Ministry have issued a manifesto in regard to their policy, promising to maintain the separation between the Church and State. Gen. Concha, Captain-General of Cuba. is reported to have received orders from his Government to organize a body of infantry and artillery, and to be in readiness to commence hostilities against Mexico in case of the present aegotistions failing. The Turkish troops are being concentrated on the Danube. Redshid Pasha has forwarded to the foreign Ministers a memorandum claiming ad ditional duce from foreign vessels. The Indian mail had arrived at Trieste with Bombay dates to Nov. 3. Lucknow was safe. The British forces there numbered about 7,000. There had been several engagements with the natives, all of which resulted disastrously for the latter. Two or three smaller insurrections had occurred. The King of Delhi was to be tried by a Military Commission Two more of his sons had been executed. It is reported that several Missionaries in China have been condemned to death.

It must be confessed that if the depunciations of fillibustering contained in the President's Message were uttered in good faith, he is very badly served Not only does Walker quit the country with an armed force, in defiance of the law and of the positive orders of the President to prevent him, but he lands his men in Nicaragua under the very guns of a ship of war stationed there for the special purpose of intercepting him, and, having landed, he even ventures to dispute the right of the officers of that vessel to come ashore in his neighborhood. It certainly looks just now as if the officers of the Government, naval officers included, must have two sets of orders-one to stop Walker, the other to let him slip through their fingers. We shall see whether reënforcements will be suffered to sail from Mobile and New-Orleans, according to the programme set forth in the Southern papers, and which thus for has been pretty thoroughly carried out.

Some of our cotemporaries have a great faith in Walker's star. If any one else were at the head of the present expedition they would regard it as absurd and utterly hopeless, but Walker they set down as wonderfully lucky. He is remarkably lucky, to be sure, in having escaped so far with a whole skin, but that has been the entire sum of his success. His landing at Punta Arenas may have been lucky, but hardly tends to advance his object. If he had desired to put himself and his men in a place where they could be easiest watched and kept from mischief, he could not have chosen a better one. Certainly, at New-Orleans or Mobile he would have been in a much better position for striking a blow at Nicaragus than in the desolate point which he now occupies, and where he is likely soon to be blockaded, not merely by American but by English vessels.

Mr. Speaker Orr understands and enforces that ancient rule of warfare-Va victis !- Woe to the conquered! The number of Republicane in the present House is considerably more than that of Democrats in the last. Let us see how the minority was treated in either case by the chosen

chief of the majority:
1. Elections, (Banks, 1855-6:) Mosers. I. Washburn of Maine,
Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver of Mo., Hickman, Colfax,
Shirth of Alia, and Bingham.

-Here was a bare majority of Republicans (in Roman), with three able Democrats (in Italics,) and one South American (in SMALL CAPITALS) who was to all intents a Democrat, so far as the action of this Committee was concerned. Now let us look at the new

Elections, (Orr, 1837-8:) Hartis of In., Boyce of S. C., L.

Hundburs of Maine, Stevenson of Ky., E. Clark of Conn.,
Phillips of Pa., Gilman of N. C., Sawer of Miss. and Wilson
of Ind.

-Gen. Spinner and Mr. Colfax, two of the most active and zealous Republicans returned to this Congress, are put off this Committee, leaving Mr. Washburn alone upon it of the Republican members of the late Committee, with two Democrats above him. Mr. Gilmer (South American) will of course be against the Republicans every time, while Mr. Clark of Conn., who is put on as if a Republican, refused to vote for the Republican candidate

107 Speaker.

2. Territories, (Banks, 1853-6:)—Messrs. Grow, Giddings, Purviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Zollicoffes, Mortill, Perry.

Territories (Orr, 1857-8:)—Messrs, Stephens of Ga., Smith of Va., Grose of Pa., Branch of N. C., Granger of N. Y., Hughes of Ind., Zollicoffes of Tenn., Keapp of Mass., and Clark of Mo.

-Of course, we did not expect Mr. Orr to give the Republicans any chance on this important Committee, for Mr. Banks dida't give his folks much two years ago. We think, however, that the "National Democracy," with a majority of practically two to one on it, might have risked the slender magna nimity is volved in allowing Mr. Giddings, by far the elecat Member of the H use, to remain on this Committee. To throw him off sad put on Mr. Knopp, was rather email spite. Mr. Giffings's From Brigham Young's sermone, it would seem I ricotion is a much more our phasis to simparal to his well as he handles the phenomena of the London

ability and energy than his retention would have

3. Ways and Monne, (Banks, 1285-9;) Mesers. Lewis O Campbell of Ohlo, Howard, Cobb of Ga, Jenes of Team, Davis of Md., Says. Phoips, Campbell of Pa. and Dewitt. Ways and Means. (Orr. 1857-8;) Mesers J Glancy Jones of Pa. Pheips of Mo., Hanks of Man., Letcher of Va. Campbell of Ohlo, Davis of Md., Keily of N. Y., Houard of Mich, and Dowdell of Ma.

-Col Orr puts four of the Opposition on this im pertant Committee, three of them Republicansbut as Mr. Banks will resign very soon to be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, and as the seats of Mesers. L D. Campbell and H. Winter Davis are contested by "the Democracy," who expect to throw them both out, the Speaker has made a show of fairness very cheaply.

Mr. Phelps, it will be seen, has not attained the leadership of the House by first contesting the Speakership with Col. Orr and at length moving is unanimous nomination in caucus. As one of the oldest Members, and one who has been for some years on this Committee, he will hardly like to be thus evertopped by Mr. Glancy Jones, who was not on this Committee at all in the last House. Tais is a family matter, however.

4 Judiciary, (Banks, 1856 6;)—Mesers, Simmons, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Barbour, Carkie, Oalloway, Harris of Ala, LAKE, Wakeman, Tappan. Judiciary, (Ort, 1857 8;)—Mesers. Houston of Ala, Tappas of N. H., Calge of N. C., Billinghurst of Wis., Taylor of La., READY of Tenn., Chapman of Penn., and Clark of N. Y.

-We cannot see why Humphrey Marshall should have been put eff this Committee, especially as he is not put on a better one. What claim had Mr. Ready to supplant him?

S. Foreign Relations, (Banks, 18556:)—Mestra Pennington, Borly, Clingmon, Aiken, Fullier of Pa, Matteson, Sherman Burlingame, Thurston.

Foreign Relations, (Orr, 1857-8:)—Mestra, Clingman of N. C., Hopkins of Va. Burlingame of Mass, Clay of Ry, Ritchie of Pa, Barksdale of Miss, Sickles of N. Y., Boyce of S. C., and Groesbeck of Oblo. possbock of Obto.

Commerce. (Banks, 1855 6:) - Mesars. E. B. Washburne of Wade, Millson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Pelton and

Comins.

Commerce, (Ott. 1857-8:) - Messra. Cochrane of N. Y., Millso of Va. Washburne of Ill. Miles of S. C., Wade of Ohio. Stall worth of Ala., Eustra of La., Landy of Pa., Comins of Mass.

-Mr. Cochrane doubtless owes his jump ove the head of Mr. Millson to the fact that he haile from the North, whose Democratic Members are nearly all new, while it wouldn't do for a Southern Speaker to give Southern Chairmen to all the important Committees. We doubt that this reasoning seems quite conclusive to Mr. Millson.

-We need not further analyze the new Committees. That on Territories has been organized with a special eye to having a majority thoroughly reliable to stand by the Lecompton swindle to the last. On every question affecting Kansas, this Committee will doubtless stand six to three, with the most dexterous and unscrupulous parliaments rian on the floor at its head. And yet, Mr. Stephens, you will not be able to put the Lecomp ton Constitution through that House unless we are woefally mistaken!

While on this side of the ocean we were indulging in our little prelude to that great symphonious crash of bankruptcy which has since burst upon the world, eur eccentric cetemporary The London Times was playing triumphant rhetorical variations, with the "soundness" of British commerce as its theme. Now, however, it tunes another and a sadder chord. In one of its latest impressions, that of Nov. 26, brought to these happy shores by the Europa yesterday, that journal declares "the trading "classes of England to be unsound to the core." Then proceeding to work itself up to the highest pitch of moral indignation, it exclaims: "It is the demoralizing career pursued through eight or "ten years of prosperity, before the consummation "arrives, that works the deepest ruin. It is in " calling into existence gangs of reckless specula-"tors and fictitious bill drawers, and elevating them as examples of successful British enterprise, so as to discourage reliance upon the slow profits of honest industry, that the poison is infused. Each point of corruption thus created "forms an ever extending circle." We shall not now inquire whether the English journalists who, for a decade, propagated the doctrine that the era of commercial convulsions was finally closed with the introduction of Free Trade, are now warranted in turning all at once from sycophantic encomiasts into Roman censors of modern moneying. The following statements submitted to recert meetings of creditors in Scotland, may serve, however, as matter-of-fact comment on the

. soundness" of British commerce.

 D. k. T. Mar-donald
 334,900

 Godfrey, Pattison & Co.
 249,900

 William Smith & Co.
 104,000

 T. Trehes, Robinson & Co.
 75,000

Total.....£1,183,000 "It appears from this statement," as The North British Mail says, "that on the bankrupts' own showing, £1,183,000 have been lost to the gred-"itors of five houses." Still the very recurrence of crises despite all the warnings of the past, in regular intervals, forbids the idea of seeking their final causes in the recklessnees of single individuals. If speculation toward the close of a given commercial period appears as the immediate forerupper of the crash, it should not be forgotten that speculation itself was engendered in the previous phases of the period, and is therefore, itself a result and an accident, instead of the final cause and the substance. The political economists who pretend to explain the regular spasms of industry and commerce by speculation, resemble the now extinct school of natural philosophers who considered fever as the true cause of all maladies.

The European crisis has so far maintained its

center in England, and in England herself, as we anticipated, it has changed aspects. If the first reaction on Great Britain of our American collapse man'fested itself in a monetary panic, attended by a general depression in the produce market, and followed more remotely by manufacturing distress. the industrial crisis now stands at the top and the monetary difficulty at the bottom. If London was for a moment the focus of the configration, Manchester is so now. The most serious convulsion which English industry ever sustained, and the only one which produced great social changes, the industrial distress from 1838 to 1843, was, for a short period during 1:00, accompanied by a contraction of the money market, while during the greater part of the same epoch the rate of interest ruled low, and even sunk down to 24 and 2 per cent. We make this remark, not because we consider the relative improvement of the London money market as a symptom of its final recovery, but only to note the fact, that in a manufacturing country like England, the fluctuations of the money market are far from indicating either the intensity or the extest of a commercial crisis. Compare, for instance the London and the Manchester papers of the same date. The former, watching but the efflux and is flux of bullion, are all brightness when the Bank of England, by a new purchase of gold, has strengthened its position." The latter are all gloom, feeling that that strength has been bought at iteir expense, by a rise in the rate of interest and a fall in the price of their products. Hence, even Mr. Tooke, the writer of the "History of Prices,"

money and colonial markets, has proved unable not only to delineate, but even to comprehend, the contractions in the beart of English production.

As to the English money market, its history during the week ending Nov. 27 shows, on the one hand, a continuous alternation between a day of fall; ures and a day marked by the absence of failures; on the other hand, the recovery of the Bank of Ea gles d and the downfall of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank. The latter bank, founded 21 years ago, numbering 408 shareholders, and disposity of a paid-up espital of £562,891, had its head office at Newcastle and its branch establishments at Alnwick, Berwick, Hexbam, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Sunderland and Durham. Its liabilities are stated to amount to three millions sterling, and the weekly wages alone, paid through its instrumentality, to £35,000. The stoppage of the great collieries and iron-works carried on by the advarces of this bank will, of course, be the first consequence of its collapse. Many thousand werkingmen will thus be thrown out of employment.

The Bank of England is stated to have increased her metallic reserve by about £700,-000, an influx of bullion to be accounted for partly by the cessation of the drain to Scotland. partly by shipments from this country and from Russia, and lastly by the arrival of Australian gold. There is nothing remarkable in this movement, since it is perfectly understood that the Bank of England, by screwing up the rate of interest, will curtail imports, force exports, draw back a portion of the British capital invested abroad, and consequently turn the balance of trade and effect an influx of builtion to a certain amount. It is no less sure that on the least relaxation of the terms of discount gold will again begin to flow abroad. The only question is how long the Bank will be able to maintain these terms.

The official reports of the Board of Trade for October, a month during which the minimum rate of discount was successively advanced to 6, 7, and per cent, prove evidently that the first effect of that operation was not to stop manufactures, but to force their products into foreign markets and to curtail the importation of foreign produce.

In spite of the American crisis, the exports for October, 1857, exhibit a surplus of £318,838, as compared with October, 1856, while the considersble decrease in the consumption of all articles of food and luxuries exhibited by the same returns prove that this surplus manufacture was far from being remunerative, or the natural consequence of thriving industry. The recoil of the crisis on English industry will become apparent in the next Board of Trade returns. A comparison of the returns for the single months from January, 1857, to October, 1857, will show that English production attained its maximum in the month of May, when the surplus export over that of May, 1856. amounted to £2,648,904. In June, consequent apor the first news of the Indian mutinies, the total pro duction sank down beneath that of the correspond ing month in 1856, and exhibited a relative decrease in the exports of £30,247. In July, despite the contraction of the Indian market, the production had not only recovered the standard of the corresponding month in 1856, but exceeded it by no less a sum than £2.233,306. It is, therefore, clear that in that mouth the other markets had to absorb beyond their ordinary consumption not only the portion usually sent to India, but a great surplus over the usual English production. In that month, therefore, the foreign markets seem to have been so far overstocked that the increase in the exports was successively forced down from about two and and one third millions to £885,513 in August, £852,203 in September, and £318,838 in Octo ber. The study of the English trade reports affords the only trustworthy clue to the mystery of the present convulsion in that country.

The Albany Atlas proclaims that THE TRIBUNE has been "converted" to the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska bill! The (Washington) Star matches this by an assertion that Messra. Douglas, ther and Stanton have been converted to the views and are now sailing in the wake of THE TRIBUNE! The truth lies somewhere between these organs-or rather, the truth don't lie at allan example which we affectionately commend to their consideration. We beg The Atlas to understand, once for all, that THE TRIBUNE holds today the identical position with regard to Slavery in the Territories which that same Allas, in its days of comparative honesty, professed to maintain. We do not agree with Senator Douglas that the first ten, fifty, five hundred, or five thousand settlers in a Territory have a right to carry thither slaves and therein establish Slavery; we hold with THOMAS JEFFERSON that Slavery should be excluded from every Territory by its organic law. But, when Slavery tas orce gained a foothold in a Territory and obtained a quasi legalization there, if Mr. Douglas or Gov. Walker asserts the right of the People to vote it out, we back that doctrine right heartily.

The Albany Argus untruly represents THE TRIB. UNE as commending Auditor N. S. BENTOR as trustworthy and his retention as desirable, because he was formerly a Democrat! So far is this from the truth, that we should urge his retention still more carnestly if we supposed him a Republican. It is his personal, not his political character, and the confidence thereby inspired, that impels us to wish him retained. Were John T. Clark or George Geddes or Nelson J. Beach (all formerly distinguished as "Seward Whigs") is Mr. Benton's lace, we should earnestly press his retention. A new man can hardly know so well how to guard against baseless claims and overcharges on account of work on the Canals as can one who has the ripe yet fresh experience of Mr. Benton.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AT SEVASTOPOL .- A report has reached this country by way of Constantinople and Paris, and gone the rounds of the papers, to the effect that the American expedition for raising the Russian vessels sunk in the harbor of Sevastopol had abandoned the work and set out on its return. We are happy to learn that this is a gross mistake. Advices direct from Sevastopol, received by the Baltic, show that Mr. Lee, the chief officer of the Boston expedition, was still energetically at work with unabated confidence, though the labor of preparing the vessels for raising had proved unexpectedly arduous. Mr. Lee had recently sent one of his veesels to Constantinople for supplies, from which circumstance, doubtless, the report originated. We have in hand a number of letters from an intelligent lady connected with this expedition, which will soon appear in our columns.

AMERICANS IN PARIS. - List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 19 Nov. 26, 1857:

J. Dwight and lady, R. W. Wyman, H. C. Colburn, A. L. Halley, J. L. Rhondes, Dr. George Suckley, A. Van Bergen, H. Martin, L. Botnefiqua and family, E. Henriques, S. Priichard, N. W. York, W. Waineright, jr., J. A. Lehmann, Pennsylvania; J. W. Gress, John Cook, A. Hoffmann, Maryland; S. M. Sarrent, Ohio, W. H. Scarborough, J. T. Middleton, jr., South broiling.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 1857. Congress was occupied to-day chiefly with

peeches on the death of Senator Butler of South Carolina. In the Senate, Mr. Evans of South Carolina read

an elaborate sulogy, praising the deceased as man, lawyer, Judge and statesman. Mr. Mason of Virginia expressed his deep and sincere sympathy with the remarks of Senator Evans. He spoke of Mr. Butler as a gallant, generous, candid and able man; genial to his friends, formidable in debate to his adversaries, but wholly without rancor or malice; warmly attached to his own State, but loyal to the Union and patriotic in all his thoughts and aspirations. Senator Pugh followed in a speech full of classic allusions, such as the departed Senator was himself accustomed to delight in. Senator Clay of Alabama read a discriminating essay on Mr. Butler's abilities as a debater and orator, praising highly his genius, wit and learning, but describing him as deficient in logic and in concentration. A man of high thoughts, seated in a heart of courtesy; a true friend, a magratimous foe-rare Judge Butler : Sepator Cameron of Pennsylvania expressed his admiration for Mr. Butler's high qualities of mind and the childlike nature of his heart.

In the House, Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, and M'r. Stevens of Georgia, paid eloquent tributes to le character and public services of the deceased.

Mr. Sumper was absent while the Senate was celebrating the merits and the services of Mr. Butler. In the course of some discussion respecting the Committees, Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Sammer, on account of the state of his health, requested to be excused from serving on any of the Committees.

The Speaker announced the Committees of the House to day. As usual, there is a great deal of growling and heartburning on the part of gentlemen who have not been made as prominent as they think they ought to be; and, as usual, the greatest difficulty in selecting the Committees is in not knowing what to do with gentlemen from the North. The Northern practice of frequently changing representatives, turning them out of Congress just as they become qualified to be of some service there is the chief cause of this difficulty. Among the Northern Democrate there are but ten who have ever before sat in Congress. The South pursues a wiser practice. Of the Virginia delegation, for example, the average term of service in Congress is eight PEATS.

The House voted two to one to move into the new hall on Wednesday.

There is a row going on about the House printing. It is said that claims have been made on Mr. Steadman to the amount of more than \$100,000 for services rendered in getting him elected. The bargain, by which Steadman was chosen, is said to be that Banks of Virginia was to have half the House printing, and take his chance for the Senate printing, of which, if he gets it, Wendell is to have half and the printing of the blanks.

Gov. Walker is at his House in this city confined to his bed by illness, not serious, but sufficient to prevent him from receiving visiters to-day. On Saturday he had a long interview with Senator Gwin, who called upon him for the pupose of procuring his resignation. I do not think he will re-

sign at present. The Star of this evening declares that Gov. Walker, Secretary Stanton and Senator Douglas are acting in obedience to instructions from THE TRIBUNE, and it pronounces the combination the most extraordinary political picture even seen in this country.

Four of the Pennsylvania Democrate in Congress, it is understood, will support Senator Douglas in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

Yesterday afternoon the wife of a planter, named Basil Hall, residing five miles from here, across the Potomac, got into a quarrel with a female slave, who at last seized her mistress and held her in the fire till she was burned so badly that she soon died. To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1856. The Senate Democratic cancus to-day postponed the nomination of printer until Wedgeeday. The subject

increases in interest. The bill prepared by Mr. Douglas to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government is similar in its provisions to that heretofore introduced by Mr. Toombs.

Mr. English, of Indians, publicly asserts that the visit of the Indiana delegation to the President was one of courteey merely, and had so connection with Kansas affairs.

A private despatch received here states that Messrs Shields and Steele have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS First Session

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1857.
The Senate adopted a recolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees next Wednesday.
Mr. WILSON said that he had been requested by Mr. Sumner to state that owing to the state of his health he desired to be excused from serving upon any of the standing committees.

of the standing committees.

Mr. EVANS announced the death of Smator Butler,
and eulogized the eminent talents and ability of the deceased.
Mesers. MASON, PUGH, CLAY and CAMERON

briefly paid tribute to the memory of the deceased The customary resolutions of respect were adopted and the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On assembling the committees were announced by the Speaker. The following are the most important:
On Elections—Messra Harris of Illinois, Boyce of B. C., Washbunn of Maine, Stevenson of Ky., Clark of Conn., Phillips of Pa., Gilmer of N. C., Lamar of Missa, and Wilson of Ind.
On Commerce—Messra. Cochrane of N. Y., Millson of Va., Washbunn of Ill., Miles of S. C., Wade of Ohlo, Stallworth of Ala., Eastle of La., Landy of Pa., and Comins of Mass.
On Ways and Messra—Messra. Jones of Pa., Phelps of Mo., Banks of Mass., Letcher of Va., Campbell of Ohlo, Davis of Md., Kelly of N. Y., Howard of Michigan, and Dowdell of Als.

Md., Kelly of N. Y., Howard of Michigad, and Dowdell of Als.
On Territoria-Mesky. Stephens of Ga., Smith of Va., Grow of Pa., Branch of N. C., Granger of N. Y., Hughes of Ind., Zollicoffer of Tenn., Knapp of Mass. and Cask of Mo.
On the Judiciary-Mesers. Houston of Ala., Tappan of N. H., Craige of N. C. Billmphurst of Wis., Taylor of La., Ready of Tenn., Chapman of Pa., and Clark of N. Y.
On Foreign Relations-Mesers Clayman of N. C., Hopkins of Va., Builingame of Mass., Clay of Ky., Ritchie of Pa., Barksdale of Miss., Sickles of N. Y., Boyce of S. C. and Groesbeck of Ohio.
Cosmittee on Claims-Mesers. Marshall of Illinois, Garnett of Virginia, Giddings of Ohio, Davidson of Lonisiana, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Moore of Alabams, Goodwin of New-York, Arneld of Connecticut, and Maynard of Tennessen.
Committee on Public Lands-Mesers. Cobb of Alabams, McQueen of South Carolina, Bennett of New York, Davis of Indiana, Walbridge of Michigan, Ruffin of North Carolina, Hill of Geotsia, Montgomery of Pennsylvania, and McKibben of California.
Committee on the Pats Office - Mesers. English of Indiana,

forms.

Committee on the Post Office—Messrs. English of Indiana,
Powell of Virginia. Wood of Maine, Scott of California, Horton
of Ohio, Davis of Iowa, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi,
Atkins of Tennessee.

Committee on the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goode
Virginia. Bowle of Maryland, Dodd of New York, Burnett of
Kentucky, Morris of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia. Dean of

Virginia, Bowle of Maryland, Dodd of New-York, Burnett e Kettneky, Morris of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia, Dean of Conrecticut, Scales of North Carolina, Ward of New-York.

(Issue mittee on Revolutionary Claims—Measra. Cox of Ohio Taylor of New-York. Clawson of New-Yorks. Craxin of New Hampshire, Jackson of Georgia, Lovejoy of Illinois, Curry of Alabama. Dawes of Massachusetts, and Kunkel of Maryland.

Committee on Public Expenditures—Measra. Elliott of Kentrely, Eduumdson of Virginia, Covode of Pennsylvania, Wortency & Okwe-Jersey, Parker of New-York, Cockerdi of Ohio Kellong of Illinois, Greeg of Indians, and Walton of Vermout.

Committee on Princip Land Claims—Measra. Sandiage of Louisians, McKilben of California, Harlan of Ohio, Hawkin of Florida, Washburne of Wisconstin, Blat of Missouri, Finature of New-York, Gilman of Maine, Avery of Tennesses.

Committee on Manufactures—Measta. Bishop of Connecticut

Durine of Bhods Island, Bul of Pannaytvania, Ricard of Band. Shaw of Bloth Carolina. Foster of Mains.

Committee on Apriculture-Money. Whistey of Dalam Hair of Ohio Relawy of New York Bryan of Torus, Mart of Ohio Relawy of New York, Bryan of Torus, Mart of Ohio, Pissy of Island. Gommittee on Indian Affairs-Money. Most of Ohio Pissy of Island. Committee on Indian Affairs-Money. Greenword of Indian Scott of Cautionia, Leiter of Ohio, Reagan of Torus, Wood of Missouri, Shoeter of Alshama, Burroughs of New York.

Committee on the Military-Messrs, Quitman of Miss. For met of Va., Marshall of Kv., Svans of Torus, Shaston of Ohio, Bankan of Marshall of Kv., Svans of Torus, Shaston of Ohio, Bankan of Mass.

Taibett of Ky., Damrell of Mass., Crawford of On Anthon N. Y., Warres of Ark., Morris of Ill., Thompson of Il. I. Leidy of Pa.

Committee on Patents—Messra. Stewart of Maryland, Madigo of New York Relly of Pennsylvania. Edie of Pennsylvania. Edie of Pennsylvania. Edie of Pennsylvania. The market on Printing—Messra. Smith of Tennesses. State of Mississippi. Nichols of Ohio.

Mr. WARKEN, from the Special Committee, made a report recommending the Hense to remove to the new Hall on Wednesday, and that a part of the release to report of the release of the rele

jority.

Mr. LANE of Oregon introduced a bill for the payment of expenses isomred by Oregon and Wallington Territories in the suppression of Indian bilities.

of the States and Territories, for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. It appropriates 6,306,000 acres, to be distributed according to federal

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill granting the land

representation.

The Senste's resolution announcing the death of Mr.
Butler was then received, and Mr. BOYCE delivered.

a culogy.

Messis. STEPHENS, HARRIS of Illinois and
GOODE followed.
Resolutions of respect were then passed, and the
House adjourned.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857. The Special Session of the Kaneas Legislature or ganized on the 8th inst. by electing C. W. Baback President of the Council, and G. W. Deltaler Speaker

of the House. Secretary Stanton in his Message says that, "in consequence of recent events having produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and a seem of wrongs and irjustice, whether well or ill founded, and an apprehension of greater evil arising therefrom having aroused the people of the Territory to their consideration, and to dangerous excitement, I find apself compelled by a sense of du'y to call you together, that you may adopt prompt legislative mea ures to arrest the calamities which threaten the pallic peace."

After reviewing the formation and action of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Stanton recommends the passage of an act directing the election to be half under different officers on the same day and at the same places, as are provided for in the proplamation of the President of the Convention, authorizing the people to vote for a Constitution in either of the form presented by the Convention. The Governor also recommends the passage of a law making a fraudalest return of votes a felony, with suitable punishment

Kansas letters to The Republican state that intense excitement prevails among all classes of people in the Territory, and the probabilities are that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will not permit

the election on the 21st.

Gen. Lane, and 300 or 400 men, were ences near Lecompton; and threats had been made of driving Gen. Calhoun and the members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreek had ret

been attempted. MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Boston, Monday, December 11, 1857.

Our municipal election to-day developed quite a pirited contest for Mayor—the opposing candidates being each nominated by a Citizens' Convention and atified by mass meetings in Fancuil Hall. Mr. Fred eric W. Lincoln, jr., was the successful candidateeceiving 18,000 votes against 4,186 cast for Charles B. Hall, the nominee of the first Convention. The Lincoln ticket for Aldermen and Common Council was also elected.

In Charlestown, James Dans was elected by a large plurality.

Rexbury redlected Mayor Sleeper by a handsome plurality.

In Lowell, Mr. Huntington, the Citizens' candidate,

In Newburyport, Mr. Cushing, the Anti-Temperance candidate, is elected Mayor by 37 majority over Celby, and the Cushing ticket has been successful in both branches of the City Government WORCESTEP., Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The Citizens' ticket is elected to-day. Davis, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, received 1,418 votes, and Taft, the Union candidate, 1,331-majority for Davis, 87.

SHOT ON A HUNT.

TANAQUA, Pa., Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Col. F. M. Wynkoop, late U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was accidentally also while gunning near this town yesterday. The Coloni was engaged in hunting pheasants, in company with a servant, when the gun in the hands of the lather was accidentally discharged. The load took effect in the Colonel's leg, and he lived but half an hour after receiving the wound. Col. Wynkoop was born at Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was between forty five and fifty years of age. In 1844 he was quite a prominent man in the American party. On the breaking out of the Mexicus war he volunteered to serve as a private in the Virt Pennsylvania Regiment, but was elected Colonel with much unanimity. Col. Wynkoop destinguished himself in Mexico by his courage, activity and attention to the wants of his men. After the close of the costest he returned to his native Stat; and became as active member of the Demogratic party, in whose ranks he remained up to the day of his death. Upon the accession of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency Col. Wynkoop was appointed U. S. Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the duties of which position he discharged with much energy and fidelity until superseded by President Buchanas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

No. 11.—Argument for plaintiffs concluded.

Nos. 4 and 9.—Ocean Tow-boat Company vs. Ship Ocean Queen; and Steamship Crescent City vs. The U. S. Mail Steamship Company. Argument for plaisiffs commenced in the first case. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 14, 1837.

Loefner, who has been on trial here for some days past for the murder of his wife and Mr. N. T. Horton in July last, was to day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

FIRE AT DUNVILLE, C. W.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

A fire occurred at Dunville, C. W., on the Ith
December, which destroyed a large such factory, two
fouring mills and a saw mill. The total loss of
property, including wheat and flour, is estimated at
\$35,600, and was uninsured.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL-LATER FROM

HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, Menday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The steamship lasbel has arrived here from Havand.

Jet news is universely Her news is unimportant.

Sugar was improved; Molasses 2; rials.

The United States frigate Susquehanna, arrived at
Key West from the Mediterranean, had sailed for San

SPECIE PAYMENT IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

At a meeting of Bank Presidents of this city this morning, it was voted unanimously to resume specie payment immediately.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14, 1837.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5a 85; Reading Radroad 264; Morris Canal 47; Long Island Estimad 94; Pennsylvania Entroad 384.